THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1832. NO. 40.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets
Pittsburgh, January 13, 132.—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250 bags Havana Coffee;
260 do. Rio do.
60 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 do. do. 2 do.
30 do. No. 1 Shad;
5 do. Salmon;
150 tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 1 Salmon;
600 dry Spanish Hides;
10 boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20 kegs do. do. do.
23 doz. Painted Buckets;
35 hhds. Tobacco;
10 boxes Havana Sugar;
3 tons Log Wood;
100 bags Turk's Island Salt;
10 bbls. Water Lime;
50 crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous far the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.
Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } f
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker,* No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD,
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market,* a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality: Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders: Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats: Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do. a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831—tf.

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to JAMES JONES.
January 6.—3mo.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.
Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL. Tales of My Landlord: Fourth and Last Series: collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, School-master and Parish Clerk of Gandercleuch; containing Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street. Jan. 31

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,136	3,136
4		1,000	4,000
14		500	7,000
35		100	3,500
46		40	1,840
92		20	1,840
1150		10	11,500
8280		5	41,400
24804	tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2.50; Quarters, $1.25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 11th FEBRUARY, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery: 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,136	3,316
4		1,000	4,000
14		500	7,000
35		100	3,5 0
46		40	1,840
92		20	1,840
1150		10	11.500
8280		5	41,400
24804	tickets,		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,136	3,136
4		1,000	4,000
14		500	7,000
35		100	3,500
46		40	1,840
92		20	1,840
1150		10	11,500
8280		5	41,400
24804	tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
January 31, 1832.

WANTED,

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—from the country, would be preferred. Jan. 27

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	6†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9½	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs	15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23*	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 87*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7¼*
mack'l	5½a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2½a2¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gun powder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	18§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	25 a 26*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 39§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

FANCY GOODS.

BUJAC & HENSLER,

176 MARKET STREET, betweeu 5th and 6th streets, North side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms, Wholesale,

A General Assortment of French, German, English, and India FANCY ARTICLES.

ALSO,

French & Eng. Pistols,	Snuff boxes of all kinds,
Beads of all sorts,	Thermometers,
Musical Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 Tunes,	Perfumery,
Musical Instruments,	Work Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,	Violins, & Violin strings
Dolls of all descriptions,	Percussion Caps,

And a great many other articles too extensive to enumerate.

FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and Desert Setts, White and Gold, and Plain White.

Tea Setts, English and French pattern; White and Gold, Gilt Flowered, Landscapes and Painted Flowers, &c.

Breakfast Setts, do. do.

Besides a full assortment of all descriptions of French China. Jan. 20, 1832.—1m.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

GIRARD'S WILL.—"The Will and Biography of the late Stephen Girard, Esq."—For sale at the Bookstores of D. M. Hogan, Luke Loomis & Co, Johnston & Stockton, and John I. Kay & Co. Jan. 17.

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine for Dec.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

On hearing it said that this disease only attacked the Poor.

It comes! it comes! from England's trembling tongue
One low and universal murmur stealeth:
By dawn of day, each journal is overhung
With staring eyes, to read what it revealeth;
And all aghast ejaculate one word—
THE CHOLERA—no other sound is heard!

Had death, upon his ghastly horse, revealed—
From his throat-rattling trump a summons sounded,
Not more appallingly its blast had peal'd
Upon the nation's ear: awe-struck, astounded,
Men strive in vain their secret fears to smother,
And gaze in blank dismay on one another.

Now are all cares absorbed in that of health:
Hush'd is the song, the dance, the voice of gladness,
While thousands, in the selfishness of wealth,
With looks of confidence, but hearts of sadness,
Dream they can purchase safety for their lives,
By nostrums, drugs, and quack preventatives.

The wretch who might have died in squalid want,
Unseen, unmourn'd by our hard hearted blindness,
Wringing from fear what pity would not grant,
Becomes the sudden object of our kindness,
Now that his betters he may implicate,
And spread infection to the rich and great.

Yet still will wealth presumptuously cry
'What, though the hand of death be thus outstretched,
It will not reach the lordly and the high,
But only strike the lowly and the wretched:
Tush!—what have we to quail at? Let us fold
Our arms, and trust to luxury and to gold.'

They do belie thee, honest Pestilence!
Thou'rt brave, magnanimous; not mean and dastard;
Thou'lt not assert thy dread omnipotence
In mastering those already overmastered
By want and wo—trampling the trampled crowd,
To spare the unsparing, and preserve the proud.

Usurpers of the people's rights! prepare
For death by quick atonement. Stony-hearted
Oppressors of the poor!—in time, beware!
When the destroying angel's shaft is darted,
'Twill smite the star on titled bosoms set,
The mitre pierce, transfix the coronet.

Take moral physic, Pomp! not drugs and oil,
And learn, to broad philanthropy a stranger,
That every son of poverty and toil,
With whom thou sharest now equal danger,
Should as a brother share, in happier hours,
The blessings which our common Father showers.

O, thou reforming Cholera! thou'rt sent
Not as a scourge alone, but as a teacher,
That they who shall survive to mark the event
Of thy dread summons, thou death-dealing preacher!
By piety and love of kind may best
Requite the love that snatch'd them from the Pest!

A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Monthly Magazine.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

Lander's discovery of the mouth of the Niger has turned public interest once more to Africa, and there may now be at least a rational hope of establishing some useful communications with its people, discovering some portion of the natural riches of a land fertile beyond all conception, where it is fertile at all; and perhaps ameliorating the social condition of those millions of mankind, who have been from the earliest ages condemned to be the victims of their own ignorance, and of the avarice of every other people of the globe.

Those who scoff at every thing, may scoff at the idea that Providence takes any care about these matters. But there may be no superstition in thinking that there is a striking coincidence between this great discovery of a path in the heart of Africa, and the present perfection of the steam boat; and that the honor of the discovery, and perhaps its first and most direct advantages, are given to the nation which first declared against the sale of the unhappy African, and which to this hour, holds an unremitting and most righteous struggle against the incorrigible and hideous avarice of the European slave traders. The entire of Western, and what is called Central Africa, are unquestionably laid open by the discovery of the mouth of the Niger; and by the access thus given to the numerous rivers which branch off from its course, and which intersect nearly the whole of the middle country. But there is still a vast country, the table land of Africa, totally unexplored, and of which we even conjecture little, but by judging from other table lands, that its climate is temperate, its population naturally numerous, and that in it we shall probably make the finest and most useful discoveries of natural produce and mineral opulence.

The extent of Africa overwhelms the mind. It is nearly five thousand miles long, by four thousand broad, and it lies directly under the sun's path; the equator almost intersecting it, and the tropics covering the central regions to the north and south. The sun is *always vertical*, somewhere in Africa. In Major Head's ingenious Life of Bruce, he observes, that "what is marked by nature, on our European scale of climate, as excess of heat, is all that the African knows of the luxury of cold, except what is produced by elevation or evaporation." It is two thousand five hundred miles from the equator to its northern boundary, the Mediterranean, and about the same distance to its southern, the Cape of Good Hope.

The great question with men of humanity and common sense is, how this mighty continent can be civilized, made happy, and made a contributor to the general happiness and wealth of the world. In this view, we entirely agree with the author of the Life of Bruce. Nothing has been made in vain. The Creator had made no country, for the express purpose of defying the activity or benevolent ingenuity of man. All is capable of being turned to good, if we but use the means. The earth was undoubtedly made to submit to the mastery of man, and the vast and curious inventions of late years, seem to have been put into our hands for the purpose of expediting that mastery. It is not improbable that the discovery of America was *delayed*, until the peaceful state of Europe, the commercial activity of its people, and the adoption of settled governments, rendered it capable of taking advantage of that magnificent discovery. It is obvious that the discovery originated in no striking improvement of either ships or seamanship at the time. The European ships and sailors had been for centuries as good as those which first touched at America. But, if the discovery had been made under the Roman empire, it would have been probably neglected by a people who were engrossed with war, and who despised commerce and hated the sea. If in the dark ages, it would have probably been equally neglected among the furious feuds of the little European powers, too little to bear the expense of remote expeditions, living from day to day on the plunder of friend and enemy, distracted by perpetual change, and generally perishing as soon as they rose. The only use which they would have made of America, would be as a place of refuge to some defeated chieftain and his half savage followers. But a time came, when the Crusades had relieved the European cities of the weight of baronial tyranny, when the sudden opulence of Venice, arising from its eastern intercourse, awoke mankind to the value of commerce, and when the leading sovereign of Europe, Ferdinand, the ruler of the most chivalric and daring nation of the 15th century, had just flung off the tremendous pressure of the Moorish wars. And then, at that moment, was divided before the Spanish keel, the mighty barrier which had shut out America from the eye of mankind since the creation.

If Africa, so long known, and so close to the most civilized and inquiring regions of the world, should have remained to this day scarcely less shut out than America, we may well ask, how could we expect to have the treasures of this land given to us, while Europe was guilty of the slave trade, while, if we could have penetrated the hidden glories of this fourth of the creation, it would have been only to spread more misery, to shed more blood, to fill it with moral contagion of the most corrupting of all traffic, to inflame more savages to fury and massacre by our temptations, and finally, to drag more human beings from their country, to perish thousands of miles from their home. The time has certainly arrived when this trade which it is no violence of language to call Satanic, has received its death blow, at least in England, and the time may not be remote when we shall be summoned to apply the national vigor to open up the treasures of Africa. "It is not unreasonable to hope that the whole southern continent may be given over to our tutelage, and that England, the great depository of freedom, knowledge, and religion, may be the elected guardian of the infancy of Africa. Our extraordinary advances in machinery, and the general command over the powers of nature, a command which seems to have been almost exclusively confided to this nation, have not been given for nothing, and important as they are to the increase of our wealth and comforts at home, we shall yet see them operating through the world on the colossal scale, suited to the wealth of nations. The very fact that our powers of steam and machinery are rapidly increasing, that we literally can hardly imagine to what known obstacle we shall have to apply them, tends to show that there must remain something very important in this world for man to do. In short, the enormous tools which nature is placing in our hands, clearly foretell that she has some wonderful work for us to perform, and, therefore, instead of calculating, as many people do, for instance, how long our coals are to last us, and in how many years hence we are unavoidably to be left in cold and darkness, is it not justice to believe, that with our new powers, we shall obtain new resources, and that the wisdom of nature will continue to bloom when the idle fears and theories of the day have faded away and perished.

The hope of civilizing Africa, must depend on its being made fit to sustain civilized communities, which, from its present natural constitution it is unfit to do; one immense portion of it being overspread with barren sands, and another being alternately turned into a bog by rains and rivers, and into a nest of contagion by the action of the sun upon this mighty morass.

Between the tropics it is constantly raining somewhere, and the rain falls in quantities that absolutely overwhelm the country. The hot winds constantly follow the sun from tropic to tropic, and the vapors which they raise, on reaching the higher regions of the atmosphere, and being chilled, are constantly poured down in rain. A country of a thousand miles on the north and south of the line, is thus kept constantly in a state of the most powerful irrigation, and the direct result is, a most superabundant fertility for the month or two whilst the earth is drying, and excessive heat and excessive moisture first come in full combination. Yet for the remainder of the dry period, the land is a sink of pestilence; so deadly from its miasmata, and so torturing from the swarms of insects generated by the heat, that man and the inferior animals perish in great numbers, or fly even to the desert, where they had rather encounter the tremendous fierceness of the sun, than the agony of the innumerable stings that haunt them in the fertile soil. The country is covered with immense marshes, and thick jungles, where the over-luxuriance of the vegetation checks the air, and all is fever and death.

We see that the whole question turns on the distribution of the rains. Too much water, or too little, makes the misfortunes of Africa; and the only remedy for the evils which convert one of the richest soils of the world into a grave or a nest of reptiles, is to be found in equalizing this gift of nature. It is impossible to doubt that a vast portion of the wilderness of Africa would produce the fruits of the earth, if they had water. We find in the heart of the desert, vegetation wherever there is a well, and a little colony surrounded by woods and rich fields, wherever there is any thing like a regular supply of water. The grand problem would be to lead the superfluity of the tropical rains, from the innumerable rivers, and immense lakes of Central Africa, into regions now condemned to perpetual dryness. The result would be to dry the watery morass into productive soil, and to water the burning sand alike into fertility; in fact, to drain the centre of the country, and to irrigate all the rest: and for this purpose the peculiar construction of the continent seems to offer no trivial advantages.

The whole central belt of Africa runs directly under the Equator, and from the known figure, and the actual formation of the land, the central belt is so lofty, that it pours its rivers, the collection of its rains, down on both sides, through the continent in great abundance and force. Denham computes the Tchad, one of the reservoirs of those rivers, at twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the ground beyond it towards the south, was still rising. Bruce computed the southern elevation to which he had reached, at two miles above the level of the sea, and this is probably but a small part of the whole elevation. To use Major Head's words, "It being true that there are a series of vast tanks and reservoirs placed by nature above the thirsting deserts of Africa, the stagnation, as well as the rapid evaporation of which, now pollutes the climate; and also that a number of immense rivers flow out of Africa into the ocean; would it not be a problem, worthy of the inquiry of travelers, by a scientific reconnoisance, to determine, (only in theory, for theory must in this case long precede practice, and with the practice, after all, we can have little or nothing to do) what would be the difficulties attending the tapping of those enormous vessels. As also of applying tourniquets upon those veins and arteries, which, eternally bleeding, have left a great portion of Africa destitute of vegetable life."

We fully agree in this conception, gigantic as it is, and difficult as its execution may seem. It would be truly a noble object of inquiry; and would be worth all the idle ramblings of our dilettanti in Egypt—that fashionable lounge—to the last days of the earth. But we greatly doubt the *veto*, that we can have but little to do with the practical part of the change, if it shall take place. If it be ever done, it will be done by England. It is our boast, and deservedly so, that no work of palpable good ever wanted protection in our country, nor the ability to carry it into execution, when once fairly undertaken: and there are some curious instances which may take off our alarm at the difficulty. The water of the tropics is actually conveyed through the whole length of the sands of Nubia in the memorable course of the Nile; and a little sandy region in the shore of the Mediterranean is turned into the most extraordinary example of fertility in the world, by this simple water-course. There are in Egypt itself, the very region of sand and sunbeams, dykes and embankments for irrigation, on a vast scale, to which the permanent fertility of the land is owing. In the Abyssinian history a threat is recorded of one of the kings who had a quarrel with the Divan of Cairo, to turn away the Nile, and thus "stop the cock," out of which Egypt drank. There is a remarkable instance too, of a threat of this kind having been partially put in force, when Labila, the king, in the year 1200, turned the course of two rivers from the Nile into the Indian ocean.

The true points in which those conceptions should be viewed, are their use to Africa, their use to mankind in general, and their especial honor to England. It is a matter of great importance to have a direct object of acknowledged utility in our researches in a foreign country. Hitherto in Africa we have had scarcely any, or the mouth of the Niger alone. Our travelers have all set out on a hunt for Timbuctoo, of which nobody knew what possible good could be derived from the discovery. But Timbuctoo had been said by some fabling Moor to be a second Paris or London, with only the addition that gold was the paving of the streets. A crowd of able and active minds have been lost to their country in this wild goose chase after an Eldorado, which, after all, turns out to be nothing more than a collection of filthy huts in the heart of a desert. Bruce, a man of admirable powers, of great acquirement, intelligence, and mental and personal activity, wasted his health, his wealth, and his years, in achieving the trifling discovery, that one of the sources of the Nile was a spring in a hillock, in an Abyssinian valley. But the expedition to discover the means of pouring fertility into the wilderness, and giving health to the tropical regions of Africa, would be among the noblest that could be undertaken by the benevolent ambition of man. That there are vast districts where drainage could be effected with very simple means, and equally vast ones, where water might be collected and preserved to supply the failure of the rivers in the dry season, is well known. On such a subject, though rashness may be deprecated, it would be criminal to despair. We must remember that "the difficulties will not increase, while our powers are hourly increasing;" and in this good spirit let us turn to the service of human nature our last grand discovery of the Niger.

But it is a higher consideration still, that by giving health and fertility to Africa we should be actually taking the most direct way to elevate the character of its innumerable tribes. The tyranny of the petty kings is almost wholly founded on the poverty of their people, on their ignorance of every thing, and their unacquaintance with the arts and comforts of European life. The poverty of their kings themselves drives them to the horrid resource of the slave trade, itself reacting on every feature of the national character. Africa, undivided by its enormous deserts, and with this spirit of man unbroken in it by perpetual disease and poverty, would not long remain without making advances in liberty, knowledge, virtue, and as the combined result and protector of them all, Christianity.

Our intercourse, unstained by the indescribable pollution of the slave trade, would rapidly excite the tribes to the employment of their natural powers, and by a wise and well regulated commerce, we *must* rapidly rescue those benighted millions of our fellow men from fetters heavier and more fatal than all that were ever forged of iron. And all this might be done without the most trivial coercion, and with the most direct advantage to ourselves. "In all countries under the sun, there is one great road that leads directly to every man's heart, his own interest. If we were calmly to offer to those people the information that we possess, and give them gratis the inestimable benefits which science can bestow upon rude labor; if we were to offer to the poor woman a wheel for her draw-well—to the people who pound their corn in a mortar, a simple method of grinding it—if we would by a common filter sweeten for them impure water, and by an herb lull the painful disorder which it creates—if we would come forward to replace a dislocated limb—if we could show manure, unknown, lying in the soil before them—and on the greater scale, if we would explain to those people, that by a very simple operation, immense districts of their vast country might be irrigated or drained—in short, if on great subjects as well as small, we were chemically and mechanically to assist them, we should undoubtedly find that the general good qualities of mind truly civilized, would, in Africa, as well as elsewhere, be fully appreciated, that our fame would justly extend, and that every tribe and nation would be eager to receive us. The following sketch of the rivers of Africa, shows what vast floods the tropical rains pour down, and how little founded is the complaint which charges Africa with want of water.

"The only river of consequence which empties itself into the Mediterranean is the Nile. It is the longest river in the whole continent, being navigable about four hundred and fifty miles from the sea. The greatest velocity of the stream is three miles an hour. The rivers in the Barbary States, which run into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, are very insignificant.

"There is no stream deserving notice on the western coast from Morocco to Senegal.

"From the river Senegal, along the coast of Guinea, to the equator, there is more water discharged into the ocean than from all the coast of that continent put together. The Senegal has a course of about one thousand miles; is navigable for sixty leagues from its mouth, in all seasons; and, in rainy seasons, vessels of one hundred and fifty tons can go two hundred and sixty leagues from the sea.

"The next river of importance is the Gambia. It is navigable for vessels of three hundred tons for sixty leagues. The tide is felt in the dry season at the distance of two hundred and fifty leagues.—For the first three months, even of this season, the current is so strong that vessels cannot ascend the stream.

"The next river is the St. Domingo, then the Rio Grande, navigable for vessels about twenty leagues, and for large boats about forty leagues farther. From this river, or more properly from the Gambia to the river Mesurado, the country being flat, the rivers are often united a considerable distance up the country, when they branch off, and discharge themselves into the sea in distinct streams.

"The Mesurado is a large river, so is the Sierra Leone river. Then follow the Ancobar, St. John's, Volta, and Formosa rivers. The latter can be ascended twenty-eight leagues.

"From Formosa river are the Rio des Forcados, the Bonny, the New Calabar, the Old Calabar, and the Rio del Rey. These are very large rivers, and not well known. The country about here is low; and these streams intersect the land in every direction, and form numerous islands.

"Turning southward is the river Camercons, which has several mouths, but its size has not been ascertained. Then succeed several smaller streams, till we arrive at the Congo or Zaire river which is very large and rapid, discoloring the sea for a considerable distance, and tearing away large pieces from its banks.

"South of the Congo, for about six hundred miles, there are several rivers of a good size, many of them will admit vessels of one hundred tons.—After that, for about eight hundred miles, there is not a single stream of fresh water till we come to the Fish river. Then follows the Orange river, which although it has a considerable length of course, does not discharge much water into the sea.

"There are several considerable streams in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as on the east coast of Africa, the largest of which is the Erame or Zambese, which has a course of about one hundred and eighty leagues. The rest are much smaller but none of these are well known, though many of them are large and deep at their entrances.

"The Deera river, which runs into the Indian Ocean to the north of the equator, is very large at its mouth, and is supposed to take its rise in the mountains south of Abyssinia. Beyond this there are no rivers of consequence till we reach the Nile, and indeed it is not known that there is a single stream of fresh water discharged into the Red Sea."

Such is the continent newly opened; for we must call Africa a closed world to us, until the discovery of the connection of the Niger with the ocean. Such are the means of access given to us, now that we have purified our hands of the abomination of man-selling, and that we are masters of that most extraordinary means of defying tide and storm, which steam has given. A great duty is imposed upon us, and England is not what she was, if she does not instantly proceed to fulfil it, and that nobly.

Captain Caldwell, of the brig Ospray, arrived at New York from Mocha, states that "in November, 1830, he visited Jidda, and hoisted the first American flag that had ever been seen at that place, which created considerable excitement among the people, as none but of the grade of Admiral had the privilege to show the flag of their country.—Capt. C. was, however, treated kindly. The inhabitants were very inquisitive to know who the Americans were. Capt. C. has brought letters to the United States, that came across the Desert to Jidda."

Jidda, or Judda, is a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea.—It may be considered as the port of Mecca; it is supported partly by its trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the Mahomedan pilgrims. The English have had some trade with this place, and the *Americans have had commerce with it too*, as we learn from Burckhardt and other travelers; which makes us incline to the opinion that our flag was seen in that part of the world, previous to the arrival of Captain Caldwell.

Jidda is in long. 39, 15, E.; lat. 21, 29, N. Mocha is in long. 43, 10, E; lat. 13, 16, N.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Brewer, dated at Smyrna, October 21st, says, in relation to the Schools established in Greece and Turkey, by the American Missionaries—

"Those in Attica, under the care of Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Hill, and King, and ours in Ionia, continue to prosper. Rev. Mr. Goodell, also, at Constantinople, is beginning to make trial of, in this respect, a bleaker soil. The press of Messrs. Robertson & Hill, at Athens, has entered upon a course of valuable school books, and we have here attempted a valuable periodical for children, which, had we a press of our own, and a small printing fund, would, we think, turn to a very good account. Is there no remaining sympathy cherished for the Greeks, and can it find a channel of less doubtful utility, than in supporting institutions and objects like these?" (Any thing contributed for the Printing Fund, or the establishment of schools in Smyrna and in Asia Minor, may be sent to the care of Timothy Dwight, Esq. New Haven.)

The schooner Eagle, from Liberia, coast of Africa, and last from Norfolk, has succeeded in reaching our wharves, and is now in safe quarters at the first wharf above Almond street. From conversation with a gentleman on board who is eloquent in praise of the new Colony and who speaks from actual observation, it would seem that the colonists are becoming every day more attached to their new home, and in many instances could not be induced to return.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Parisian Luxury.—There are, in Paris, baths of all prices; that is to say, from sixpence halfpenny to nine shillings. For the first price you have a bath of water only: for the last, your bath is perfumed with *eau de cologne* and *almond paste;* afterwards, when you come out, you are rubbed with scented soap; you return for some minutes to the bath, after which you are rubbed with *liquid almond paste*, and, at last, perfumed with *eau de Portugal:* the operation thus terminated, you repose for a moment in an elegant bed. Can the luxurious bath of Asia offer any thing beyond this.

New Vegetable.—Some Italian Journals mention that a new organised being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an intermediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular being has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along the ground, and, instead of a head, has a flower, shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquor. The flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of this juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes, and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and the wings, are thrown out by the lower spiral openings. This vegetable serpent has a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame, filled with yellow marrow. The natives consider it delicious food.

The Cholera.—As an evidence of the precautionary measures adopted on the Continent, to prevent the spread of the Cholera, we find that our Hamburgh papers by the Philip Tab, are stamped in large letters with the word "Gerauchert," smoked, or fumigated.

Accounts from Berlin to the 18th Nov. give the number of deaths in that city at 6; on the 19th, 1; taken sick, during both days, 18; remaining sick, 41.

Up to the 12th, the accounts from the infected Prussian district, gave

	Sick.	Died.
From Prussia	20563	12231
Posen	10542	6037
Silesia	2045	1191
Brandenburg	4663	2827
Saxonia	696	306
Pomerania	1393	847
Total	39812	23493

Among these, the cities of Berlin, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, and Stettin, were included, with 8,411 sick, and 5,269 died.

Up to the 15th November, there were no new cases of the Cholera in the Kingdom of Hanover, Total taken sick there 89, recovered 25, dead 54

In Hamburg up to the 21st, taken sick 831, recovered 308, died 436, remaining under cure 87. Of the sick, there were 547 males, 284 females; recovered, 200 males, 108 females; died, 294 males, 142 females; under cure, 58 males, 52 females.—*Charleston Courier.*

The following elegant tribute to the father of American Liberty, is copied from a *Liverpool* Pitcher.

WASHINGTON,

The defender of his country, the founder of liberty, the friend of man. History and tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character.—In the annals of modern greatness, he stands alone; and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career. Nature made him great; he made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity; and on the pillars of National Independence, laid the foundation of a great Republic. Twice invested with supreme Magistracy by the voice of a free people, he surpassed in the Cabinet the glories of the field; and voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword, retired to the shades of private life. A spectacle so new and so sublime, was contemplated with the most profound admiration; and the name of *Washington*, adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth. Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, and great in death.—His highest ambition, the happiness of mankind. His noblest victory the conquest of himself. Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame; and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen; he lived the ornament of the eighteenth century; *he died*, regretted by a mourning world.

Marriage compared with single Life.—Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage hath cares, yet the single life hath desires which are more troublesome, and more dangerous, and often end in sin, while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety: and, therefore, if single life hath more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more necessities and more varieties in it—it is an exercise of more graces.

Marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience, of the duties of parents, and the charity of relations; here kindness is spread abroad, and love is united and made firm as a centre. Marriage is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayers to God: but she carries but one soul to Him: but the state of marriage fills up the number of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and the union of the hearts and hands. It hath in it less of beauty but more of safety than the single life; it hath more care but less danger: it is more merry and more sad; it is fuller of sorrow, and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but it is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful.

Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness; but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house, and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors and unites into societies and republics, and sends out armies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys government, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.

Value of Public Libraries.—The President of Harvard University, in a report to the Board of Overseers, makes this statement:—

"The Library of the University now consists of *forty thousand volumes*. Nominally, it belongs to Harvard University. Virtually, and to every beneficial purpose, it is the property of the Commonwealth. Learned men, engaged in useful works in any part of the state, have free access to it for any use connected with the objects of their pursuit. It cannot be questioned, that its destruction would sensibly affect the state of general intelligence and the progress of science in the Commonwealth, and create a want of facilities for the diffusion of knowledge, which the wealth and exertions of half a century could not effectually supply. Very many of the works it contains, if lost, could not be replaced. In some of them the libraries of Europe are now deficient.

"In the recent controversy between the United States and England, relative to the boundaries of the State of Maine, maps and works highly important, and, in the opinion of the counsel of the United States, indispensable, were found in this library, which could not be obtained elsewhere, either in Europe or the General Government, and granted by the Corporation, for the purpose of sending them with the American Commissioners to Europe, in support of the claims of the United States.

"By the munificence of private individuals, the department of the library relative to American history, is unrivalled, both in extent and completeness. The same may be said concerning the collection of maps and charts. In respect to each of these departments of science, it has no competitor on the continent of America; perhaps none in the world.

"The use of its treasures is opened with a liberality that is limited only by the necessity which requires them essentially to be at the command of the students in the University, and of the several literary men or learned associations connected with it, or residing or established in its immediate vicinity. Specific provisions, however exist, and are daily acted upon, by which persons engaged in useful works, in any part of the Commonwealth, are permitted to have the use of any books which are important to their researches, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is scarcely possible for any library to be more truly *public* than that of this institution."

On Tuesday night, the 27th ult. the Rev. Alexander M'Wattie, South Georgetown, River Chateauguay, was in the act of putting wood into a stove, when his clothes accidently caught fire, and before it could be extinguished, a very considerable part of his body was severely burnt. Mr. M'Wattie being alone when the accident took place, it was not known until next day, when he was found lying in bed. When found, there was not any fire in the stove, he not being able to rise out of bed, either to put wood into the stove or call for assistance; he died on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst.—*Montreal Herald.*

One of the most intelligent members of the State Colonization Society of Virginia writes from Richmond, under date of the 13th inst—"I have taken some pains to ascertain the feeling of the people, and I really believe were Mr. King's proposition for employing the proceeds of the public lands for removing the blacks to be renewed and adopted in Congress, it would be a popular measure here, as I trust it would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the non-slave-holding States."

A new question is probably about to engage the attention of Congress; or rather an old one is about to be revived, than which there are few of an internal nature, within the control of Congress, of more importance. We mean the establishment of an uniform System of Bankruptcy. This subject will present itself in so imposing a form to Congress, that they can hardly avoid it. The proposition of it comes from the Legislature of New York; a Resolution having already passed the House of Assembly, which it is said will also pass the Senate of that State, instructing its Senators, and requesting its Representatives, to support a General Bankrupt Law.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are very sorry to perceive that both Mr Clay and Mr. Hayne thought it necessary to do something like *making oath* to the importance of the subject they were discussing. We are opposed, utterly, to the practice of using the name of the Deity, except with great reverence—and we have, more than once, felt disposed to reprove some of the finest Congressional Orators for this fault—but the fear, that our remarks might be attributed to party spirit, and so do no good, kept us back. In the present case, *both sides* are to be blamed, for both are guilty. We are, therefore, free to say, that it is no less an offence against *good taste*, than against sound morals. It is a blemish in speeches otherwise faultless.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The speech with which Colonel Benton followed up or ran down his resolution against the paper of the Bank of the United States, was one of three hours and a half! *Ibi omnis effusus labor.* Doubtless, we shall see this speech in the Globe, prepared for the world in the forms of an oration of Demosthenes, with grand divisions and subdivisions of time and topic—first half hour; second half hour; *capitulum* 1st, *capitulum* 2d, &c.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Hayne paints the condition of South Carolina with a pathos which touches every heart. He says—"It has often been my lot to see the once thriving and happy planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remains of his broken fortune, and, with his wife and little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek in a wilderness that reward for his industry of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1832.

The Constitution of the *African Education Society* shall appear in our next.

CORROBORATION.—In our last paper, in the article on Slavery in Pennsylvania, after showing that the decrease of slaves in the thirteen counties which we enumerated, was more than 55 per cent. we added the following remark:—"If the decrease has been equally great in all other parts of the State, the slaves do not exceed 90." Since the publication of that paper, we have laid our hands upon the list of taxables and slaves in Pennsylvania, according to the Septennial enumeration of 1828, compiled from the returns made to the Governor, by the commissioners of the respective counties. This list gives seventy-nine slaves to the whole State.—We add the results of the Septennial enumeration, our calculation, and the Census of 1830, in these thirteen counties—

	Sept. enu. in 1828.	*our calcula.*	*census of 1830*
Allegheny,	1	6	30
Adams,	8	6	45
Fayette,	9	12	89
Huntingdon,	2	5	12
York,	3	5	25
Indiana,	0	0	10
Mercer,	0	0	6
Venango,	0	0	2
Lycoming,	0	1	5
Berks,	2	2	7
Bucks,	3	5	6
Chester,	7	1	5
Perry,	0	2	4
	35	45	246

Our estimate exceeds the enumeration of 1828; this excess may be accounted for by that portion of the colored population over 36 years of age, and under 51, which are represented as slaves, and which cannot be distinguished in the census of 1830.

MR. VAN BUREN.—Our readers will perceive that the nomination of this gentleman, as minister to Great Britain, has not been advised and consented to by the Senate. An equal division having taken place in that body, the Vice President exercised his constitutional right, and rejected it. We cannot refrain from saying that we are altogether pleased with this result. We dislike, exceedingly, the character of the man. We believe him to be a man of aspiring ambition, who seeks to attain his objects by low and groveling means. In his conduct, we apprehend, there can be found nothing great, magnanimous, or even bold. Having, by the election of General Jackson, succeeded in prostrating, for the time, Messrs. Adams and Clay, a high minded man would have scorned any attempt to assail or trample on them. Being, by the nomination of President Jackson, placed at the head of that department which holds intercourse with foreign governments, and to which is entrusted, in time of peace, the defence of the rights, interests, and reputation of our country against the diplomacy of other nations, it was to be hoped that he would seek only faithfully to perform that duty. Surely it was not to be expected that forgetting his proper duty, and traveling out of the path pointed out by honor and patriotism, he would descend to express, to a foreign government, his disapprobation of the conduct of a previous administration of his own country. This has Mr. Van Buren done. Nay, more, for the sake of gaining—what? an advantage for the country? No—for the sake of gaining the short lived credit of having made an advantageous treaty, he descends to condemn the conduct of a previous administration, and by other base and pitiful means to soothe and mollify the prime minister of a British King. An American Secretary, whose duty it is to stand up in the presence, of foreign governments, and see that "no jot or tittle of his country's honor comes to harm in his hands;" whose duty it is to see that none offer insult or reproach to his government, does himself assail her fair fame. Surely this is the first time in our history, perhaps in that of any civilized country, that the organ of communication with foreign governments has invited such government to discriminate between the parties in his own country. As this is the first instance in which our government has pursued such a truckling course, it is not remarkable that it is also the first instance in which Great Britain has obtained an advantage in negotiation with us. By an article in this paper, it will be seen that the London Morning Herald boasts that Great Britain has *for once over-reached* brother Jonathan in her negotiations with this country. That she has so triumphed is neither to be ascribed to the justice of her cause, nor to the want of talent in the previous administrations of our country, but entirely to the over-anxiety of Mr. Van Buren to assail his predecessors in office, and to obtain, for a *short time*, the credit of an advantageous treaty. Heretofore, our country has displayed at least as much superiority in her negotiations with foreign countries as in her wars. Mr. Van Buren, has, for the first time enabled an English paper to boast that "John Bull had *over-reached* brother Jonathan." Still we need not be surprised at such a result. No man who evinces too much anxiety, either in making a treaty or in buying a horse or a house, ever obtains the most favorable terms. We repeat again that we are gratified by the rejection of his nomination; that we rejoice that he should ne now in London, so that the disgrace and mortification of a rejection by the Senate should be inflicted upon him at the very court in which he had disgraced his own country.

While Mr. Van Buren is writhing under the deep disgrace and mortification of being the first American Minister whose nomination has been rejected by an American Senate, a wholesome lesson might be read to him, by some John Bull, from English history. During those turbulent days, when Parliament and Cromwell successively ruled in England, the gallant Admiral Blake commanded the English fleet. Upon one occasion, party spirit and party attachments threatened to produce divisions and discord among his men. This honest, brave, true hearted John Bull; this antipodes of Martin Van Buren, then declared that "they need not, ought not enquire, who ruled at home, their business was *to flog the enemy*." His motto, like that of our Webster, was "our country, now and for ever, one and *inseparable*."

The article, headed "The Monument," in the last Statesman is distinguished neither by truth, good sense, nor creditable feelings. It is not true that we suggested Braddock's field alone, nor is it true that we *pledged* the people throughout the state. In our first article, we suggested Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, or Braddock's field, as a suitable scite; and, in our last article, we expressed *our belief*, that the people throughout the state would contribute their portion to the erection of a monument to the great and good Washington. The attack upon Philadelphia evinces neither good sense nor good feeling. What has she done to justify comparing her to a "nobleman who was *notoriously grasping and avaricious*?"

It is a little singular, that at the very moment when the friends of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal are endeavoring to induce the Philadelphians to subscribe stock for the completion of that route, that the paper devoted *specially* to the support of that project, should assail them as "*notoriously grasping and avaricious*." Destitute as that editor is of State pride, he might at least have had good sense enough to refrain from assailing the very men whom he expects to make his favorite canal, if it is ever made.

Steam Boat navigation recommenced on the 1st inst., having been interrupted since the 25th inst. River 9 feet above low water and rising. We think that there is now a strong probability that navigation will continue without interruption.—Departed, February 1st, Talisman; 2d, Herald, Boston.

The West India Trade.—Whilst the partisans o the present administration are extolling the "splendid diplomacy" which has secured to this country "the rich fruits of the West India trade," the English papers, with more honesty, or a better understanding of the subject, are chuckling at the arrangement, as one in which the United States have evidently come off second best. The London Morning Herald, in relation to the subject, says—"Our attention has been called to an article in the New Brunswick Herald, on the West India Trade. The writer who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, endeavors to show, and *we think does show*, that *while the trade with the United States was indirect the navigation was in the hands of the Americans, and that our Government, in concluding the treaty with America have forced the trade from American hands into those of British ship-owners.*—Our Government appears to have had another object in view—namely, that of imposing such additional duties on the direct trade to the West Indies, with certain exceptions, as in effect to be prohibitory. By this means the United States' produce is forced into our North American colonies, whence it is transported in British bottoms, duty free, to the West Indies,—*It appears, indeed, pretty clear to us that Brother Jonathan has been for once over-reached by Father Bull*, who, as Mr. Niles, in his *Register*, observes, has aimed a blow at the prosperity of the navigation of the nation, and at the prosperity of the State of New York, so far as it is to be affected by a diminution of its revenue from the canal."—*Dover Enq.*

The Apportionment Committee have reported in favor of 48,000, as the ratio of Representation under the census of 1830. This will give Virginia 21, if it become a law—a loss of *one*. The transmontane country gains this one, and thus Virginia East of the Blue Ridge, loses *two*.—*Virg. Free Press.*

MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1832.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren:

On the Question—Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren?

It was determined in the negative, yeas 23, nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Holmes,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Benton Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, *Hayne*, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, *Miller*, *Moore*, Naudain *Poindexter*, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative, So it was,

Resolved, That the Senate do *not* advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that the Convention of Indemnities, lately negotiated with the Government of France, was on Friday ratified by the Senate.—*Poulson.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Jan. 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton submitted a Resolution referring a number of the inquiries respecting the United States Bank, to the select Committee on the subject. Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any restriction of the duties on foreign coal. Mr. Foot's Resolution for altering the rules of the Senate, after some little discussion, was laid on the table. The special order of the day (Mr. Clay's Resolution) was taken up, and some discussion took place on the motion to postpone it till Monday, that motion was withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of bills were introduced from the respective committees, and read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Delaware, and a bill in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, which was read twice and postponed till Monday. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported a bill from the Committee on the Library, making an appropriation to procure copies of historical documents from the public offices in Great Britain, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill introduced on the preceding day by Mr. Watmough, authorising the revision and extension of the naval rules and regulations, was read a third time and passed. The further consideration of the resolution on the subject of removing the free people of color, was postponed till to-morrow; and the House, after the introduction of nearly twenty resolutions, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and took up the apportionment bill. Mr. Wayne concluded his argument against the establishment of 48,000 as the ratio, and Mr. Hunt, Mr. Bell, Mr. Patten, and Mr. Polk, addressed the committee. The question on Mr. Hubbard's proposition to fix the ratio at 44,000, was negatived by a vote of ayes 105, noes 81. Mr. Howard moved an amendment to change the time of the bill going into operation, from the 2d to the 6th of March, in order that the present weight of the several states might be preserved in the electoral colleges, on the ensuing Presidential election; but before the question was disposed of, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Marcy presented a memorial from sundry merchants and others, of Boston, praying that the present charter of the Bank of the United States may not be renewed; and that an act of incorporation may be passed for a bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, reserving to the Government the privilege of subscribing for one half of the stock, and limiting the subscription of the remainder to citizens of the United States. The memorial was read, referred to the select committee on the Bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ewing offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the Senate, that removals by the President from office, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, was hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, never contemplated by its framers; was a daring extension of executive influence, prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and that it was inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to appointments to fill *supposed* vacancies occasioned by the removal of prior incumbents, unless the removals shall appear to have been made on sufficient cause. This resolution comes up in course to-morrow. After the usual morning's business the Senate went into secret session, and continued therein until its adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The resolutions submitted by Mr. Pendleton, on the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, were called up by that gentleman; but upon a division by yeas and nays, at the call of Mr. Speight, the House refused to consider them, by a vote of ayes 75, noes 83. After the consideration and adoption of various resolutions submitted on the preceding day, the House, on the motion of Mr. Polk, went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Howard, submitted yesterday. The proposition was discussed by Mr. Howard, in favor of, and by Messrs. Polk, Drayton, Crawford, Kerr, Beardsley, Craig, and M'Duffie, against its adoption, and finally withdrawn by the mover. The several numbers of 47,000, 47,700, 59,000, 53,000, 51,000, and 46,000, were successively proposed and rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment. Mr. Wickliffe moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of 24 members, with instructions to report it in blank to the House; but, before the question was taken, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 26th ult. noticing certain disclosures, which tend to confirm the suspicion of an extensive intrigue to make Mr. Van Buren President, adds the following statement.

"While these intrigues are going on, secret orders are issued from the Regency established here, to fill the convention with his subservient tools, as preparatory to his nomination. Regencies have been appointed in the different States, through which the decrees of the Washington cabal, headed by Kendall and Lewis, are carried into effect. There are several of the States where the supporters of the present administration are in a small minority, they are organized with a view to the enjoyment of the patronage of the government.—These States will be fully represented, and dependant as they are upon the cabal, their delegates will consist of the most subservient tools of power. These, added to the large and well drilled phalanx from New York, and such of the delegates from the other States as will be subject to their dictation, will place the movements of the convention entirely under the control of Lewis, Kendall, & Co. Such is the machinery by which it is intended to smuggle the arch intrigueant into the highest office in the gift of the people; for the real object is not to make a Vice President, but a President. It is avowed in the letter that they "*can never make him President*," but by first making him Vice President. We will explain this mysterious expression. As painful as it is, we feel it to be our duty. There never was a time when the people were so gulled; so betrayed; so deceived.—They are made to believe that they are about to choose a President for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when, in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next *President*, in Gen. Jackson, for *the next term*, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the Vice President! So infirm is Gen. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term, that the profligate crew who are living upon his influence, and are controlling the movements in the election of the President and Vice President, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

"We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength. It has no parallel in this country, but in the gross imposition attempted in the case of Mr. Crawford; who was supported and voted for, as President, when it was known that both body and mind were so paralysed as utterly to unfit him for the office; and it is a striking and remarkable fact, that the same individuals who were prominent in that case,—now acknowledged to have been so gross an imposition on the American people—are equally prominent in the present. It would be curious to look over a list of those who stuck by Mr. Crawford to the last, knowing that he was incompetent to perform the duties of the office, and see how many of the same are performing, now, a similar part. We may, ourselves, should we have leisure, present the list.

"It is thus that Mr. Van Buren and his partisans, while they are nominally pressing upon the American people the re-election of General Jackson as President, are, in reality, conspiring to defraud them into the election of Mr. Van Buren as President, by presenting him, nominally, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency."

We publish the following letter, without expressing an opinion as to the truth of the statement:

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14th, 1832.

I notice, in your paper of the 12th inst., the statement that Mr. Adams, as Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, intends to report some very important alterations of the tariff of '28, in order to pacify the south—to which you add, that the rumor is, probably, too well founded. This statement being abroad, it is well to tell the whole truth in regard to the matter. The Chairman of the Committee,—the Anti-Tariff Committee,—of Manufactures, is not prepared, at present, to make any report. The Committee have not, after comparing notes, been able to come to any common point. The Chairman, I am authorized, by my information to say, has, in the meetings of the Committee, developed in his views as to the proper basis of the tariff—wherein he represents, in very strong terms, the burthens of the south, and the necessity of alleviating them, and his decided opposition to the principles on which Mr. Clay, and others of the tariff party wish, in future, to place the revenue and the protective system.—Mr. Adams has also stated, in reply to inquiries, that the Committee will not be able to report before the first of March. It is impossible to say in what manner, and how soon, the House of Representatives will approach the subject; but it is suggested that they may wait for the action of the Senate on Mr. Clay's resolution. That resolution requires the report of a bill from the Committee on Finance, favorable to the plan agreed upon by those friendly to the preservation of the principle of protection in the new scheme of revenue. The resolution will pass by a considerable majority.—The bill must, in accordance with the resolution, be reported, and it will be passed: and, in this manner, the subject will reach the House of Representatives, in the form most desired by the friends of protection, in the course of three or four weeks, Mr. Adams is, you see, in a fair way to be the next southern candidate for the presidency.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 26.—On motion of Mr. Harris, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road Company. Said bill was then taken up and amended in its details; when, after a long and animated debate on an amendment proposed by Mr. Worthington, and a substitute offered to the same by Mr. Earl, the object of both of which was to reserve to the State the right, on certain conditions, of purchasing said rail road, at the expiration of twenty years from the time the same shall have been completed, and which were severally disagreed to; the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

[This bill provides for the incorporation of a Company, with a capital stock of 2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, for the purpose of constructing a single or double rail road, from a point at or near the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, by way of the valley of the Ohio river, and the valley of Little Beaver creek, to New Lisbon, in Columbiana county, and thence by way of Canton, in the county of Stark, to the Ohio Canal, at the town of Massillon, in the last named county: with the privilege of extending said rail road westwardly to such point within the State of Ohio as the said Company may deem expedient, and the rights and immunities usually granted to Companies heretofore incorporated for similar purposes.]

Jan. 27.—The consideration of the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road Company, was then resumed; when, after some debate, the question was taken on the motion heretofore made by Mr. Pease, for the indefinite postponement of the bill, and decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 55. The bill was then further amended in its details; when Mr. Harris moved further to amend the same by the insertion of an additional section, reserving to the State of Ohio the right, at any time after fifty years from the period fixed for the completion of said rail road, to purchase and hold that part of the same which lies within said State, by paying to the whole value of the stock, at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent. thereon. This motion gave rise to a long and desultory debate, in the course of which the word *fifty* was stricken out, and *forty* inserted, in that part of the amendment which specifies the number of years after which the State shall have the right of purchasing.

Mr. Rodgers next moved further to amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the words *ten per cent.*; which was agreed to after some further discussion. The question was next taken on agreeing to the amendment as amended, and carried in the affirmative. Mr. Ihrig then moved further to amend the bill by the insertion of a clause providing that the rail road therein contemplated shall be extended to the town of Wooster, in the county of Wayne; which was negatived after a short debate, by a large majority. Mr. Ihrig next moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the first Monday of December next; which was likewise disagreed to—yeas 20, nays 52. On motion of Mr. Colerick, the bill as amended was then ordered to lie on the table and be printed.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Mr. Van Buren.—The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the casting vote of the Vice President, after a deliberate and thorough investigation

The rejection, under such circumstances, by such a body as the Senate, cannot fail to have its full weight: but what gives still greater weight to the decision in this case, is, that the individual is now the representative of the Government at London, and that this is the FIRST case in which the Senate have refused to confirm the nomination of a Minister who had already entered on his duties abroad. It is but fair to suppose that this fact had a great influence upon the Senate, and that had he not left the United States, he would have been rejected by a very decided majority.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Mr. Van Buren.—The National Intelligencer of Jan. 27th, says:—

"We are gratified in being able to announce to our readers the probability of having it in our power to lay before them the debates of the Senate in secret session, on the interesting question of Mr. Van Buren's nomination. The Senate has passed a resolution removing the injunction from all the proceedings of the Senate, and also from the *debate*. We learn that the following members participated in the debate, and in the order in which they are named:—Messrs. Chambers, Smith, Clayton, Marcy, Foot, Webster, Clay, Brown, Ewing, Poindexter, Forsyth, Hayne, Frelinghuysen, Moore, and Mangum—several of whom addressed the Senate more than once.

"The injunction of secrecy being removed, we are enabled to state that the vote on the question of confirming the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to London, was as follows:—Yeas 23, Nays 23. (Absent, Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Bibb—the former confined by indisposition.) The Vice President then voted in the negative, and thus decided the question.—*Baltimore American.*

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 10th day of January, at Chartier's creek, MARY, the wife of Mr. Henry Ingram, and daughter of J. S. Scully, Esq., about six hours after the birth of a female child.—Neither the timely aid nor skill of two eminent physicians could avert this dispensation of Providence, which, though it is our duty to bear with becoming resignation, yet it is impossible to withhold our tears for departed worth and virtue, which will for a long time be felt, not only by a loving and beloved husband, but by the parents of both, whose anticipations for their children's happiness were of the most flattering kind, but which, like the delusive and visionary dream, has ended in disappointment. Every thing was in readiness for their departure to St. Louis, as soon as the weather and circumstances would permit, and in the vicinity of which they were looked for by relations and friends, anxious to see them commence the world with cheering prospects, on a farm, prepared for their reception.

BARDE & SHATLER.

TOBACCONISTS, Diamond Alley, have for sale a quantity of Cavendish and Virginia Twist Tobacco; Spanish, Mellie, and Common Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which they will sell on advantageous terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1832.—4t*

To Millers, and others engaged in the manufacture of Flour.

FOR SALE—The New, Allegheny Flour Steam Grist Mill, of two run of French Burr Stones, and two Bolting Chests, equally adapted either to Merchant or Country Work: situated about 50 yards from the Canal, on an extensive lot, where all necessary buildings can be erected: in a thriving port of the town, where a considerable business in the above line can be done. For particulars, apply on the premises. Possession will be given on or before the first of April.

Feb. 3, 1832.—2wtfA*

FOR SALE.

500 GALLONS SPERM. OIL.

I. R. SMITH & Co.

Feb. 3.—3t. No. 150 Wood street

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH. The Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1832, report the following as the Drawn Numbers——27, 55, 26, 6, 35, 3, 11, 29, 23.—— Five Prizes of 1,000 each, sold by G. A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Feb. 3.

A TRUNK LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, having a hollow top for baggage, buckled with two straps over the top. The name, *H. Shippen, Huntingdon*, is written on the bottom of the Trunk.

I am informed it was put into the Stage at Chambersburgh, in October last, to be sent to Pittsburgh, and as it has never come to hand, it is supposed to be at some Stage Office between those places. If found, I wish it forwarded to Robert Stewart, Pittsburgh. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward given.

HENRY SHIPPEN.

February 3—3t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near the corner of Fourth, now occupied by Hamilton Stewart. Enquire of WILLIAM HAYS.

February 3, 1832.—tf

BURRETT'S Universal Multipliers, for computing Interest, Simple and Compound, adapted to the various rates in the United States; on a new plan, to which are added Tables of Annuities and Exchange: by *Elijah Hensdale Burrett, A. M.*, Author of Logarithmic Arithmetic, Astronomia, &c.

A supply of the Speeches of *Philips, Curran*, and *Grattan*, the celebrated Irish Orators; selected by a Member of the Bar. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

No. 51 Market street.

APPRENTICES.

ON or about the first of April next, we shall want two or three apprentices to the Tin Plate Business. As there will be vacancies at that time, application may be made to the subscribers until that time.

One apprentice to the Coppersmith Business will be taken immediately.

Journeymen Tin Plate Workers will find employment and the highest wages.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Feb. 3, 1832.—tfA

THOMAS CARR,

No. 196 Liberty street, next to Laughlin & Co's.,

OFFERS for sale a great variety of FANCY and DRY GOODS, among which are the following:

Black Italian Lustring Silk;
Brown and Black Gros de Naples;
Black and Green Bobbinets; Veils; [Cotton;
Dress Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Hose, Worsted and Merino Scarfs, Checks, Combs;
Blue and Black Broadcloths, Cassinets;
Chintzes and Calicoes; Table Linens and Diaper;
Domestic Goods of various kinds;
Cambric Muslins;
Figured Swisses, and Plain do.;
Figured Jaconet, and Plain do.;
Book Muslin, and Fancy Cravats;
Thread Laces, and Bobbinet Lace;
Bobbinet in the Spool;
Beaverteen French Cassimere, do.;
Velvet Cords, the best;
Black Silk Handkerchiefs, do.;
Silk Flags, do.;
Ladies' Mits and Gloves;
Bobbinet Capes;
Silk and Valentia Vestings, do.;
Swansdown do. Irish Linen;
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin;
Also, Ready Made Clothing.

☞ All of which will be sold low, as he wishes to embark in the Grocery business.

Feb. 3, 1832.—3t*

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new Steam Boat, HENRY CLAY, C. M. Strader, Master, will leave this place for New Orleans, on or about the 15th instant.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 3, 1832—tf

A STATED MEETING of the Members of the *Allegheny Fire Engine and Hose Company*, will be held at the house of George Beale, on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Sec'y.

February 3.

AT an Election of the "Allegheny Independent Blues," held on the 30th January, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

E. HARDING, Captain.
S. B. M'KENZIE, 1st Lieutenant,
JOHNSTON LECKY, 2d do
G. C. ANDERSON, 3d do
JOHN HAMILTON, 1st Sergeant,
S. S. SHIELDS, 2d do
M. M'GUNNIGLE, 3d do
WM. DAVIS, 4th do

February 3, 1832.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞ All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of busines, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

EXECUTORS' SALE.—If not sold at private sale, before the month of March, will then be sold at public sale, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following property, part of the residuary estate of James Stokes, deceased.

The Lot, corner of Hand and Penn streets, now in the occupancy of James Speer.

A Lot in the Town of Allegheny.

A Lot, immediately above the aqueduct, containing seven acres.

Sundry Tracts of Land, one Pine creek and Squaw run, Allegheny county.

☞ For further particulars, apply at the Exchange, to W. H. Stokes.

C. M. STOKES,
W. H. STOKES,
C. P. WAYNE, } *Executors.*

WINTER OIL AND LEMONS.

5 CASKS Prime Winter Strained Sperm. Oil——10 Boxes Sicily Lemons, in good order. Just received and for sale by

R. GALWAY & Co.

January 31, 1832.—3t* Bayard's Row.

SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL.—Tales of My Landlord: Fourth Series, containing Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. 12mo. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Jan. 31.—2t No. 73 Wood st.

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

December 23—tf

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the plantation of Jas. Chadwick, living in Pitt township, about the middle of December last, a large Red Cow, with a short tail, half a crop on the right ear, and a lump on her navel; has been bored in the horns, and is about eight or nine years old.

ALSO—A Red Steer, about three years old, a large crop off the left ear, and a crop, and two slits in the right; short horns, and turn backwards, the lower part of the tail white, and some white on the rump. Jan. 27, 1832.—3t.*

A TREATISE on Clock and Watch Making, Theoretical and Practical: illustrated with nineteen Engravings. By Thomas Reid, Honorary Member of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, London. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Jan. 24. 51 Market street.

THE NEW AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK AND JUVENILE PRECEPTOR,

FOR the use of Schools in the United States—by Martin Rater, D. D., President of Augusta College. For sale by

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 27, 1832.—4t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - -	*per annum,*	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -		40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -		24
Oil Painting, - - -		40
French, - - - -		20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper,* omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each, per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor.

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week,* in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly,* as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country,* who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,* at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly,* at $4 per annum, *in advance,* as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice: 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED--To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

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250 SALTED ARKANSAS HIDES; 60 BARRELS MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 3; 15 BARRELS ROSIN, just received on consignment, and for sale low, by

LITTLE & HAYS,

Jan. 27—3t. No. 3, Market street.

BOOKS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Family Bibles, with Plates, only three dollars. M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts, one dollar. Prayer Books, Testaments, Plays, Philosophy, and many other works, at less than usual prices. Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Jan. 31. 16 Exchange Buildings.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles,* mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING,

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent disconnt. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS,* plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets, Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

Classical Library, No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers,* which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore,* and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

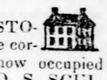
S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET



THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

No. 108 Second street.

Jan. 10.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

REMOVAL.

CITY Treasurer's Office removed to No. 8 Wood street, between Water and Front streets. ☞ Hours, from 9 to 4.

Jan. 24, 1832.—4t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

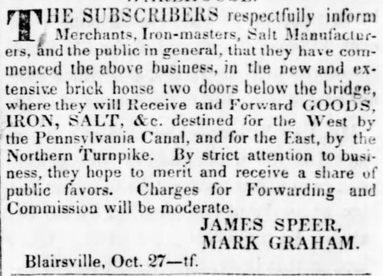
NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,



FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

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NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.